10-5
Base e and the Natural Log

$$e = \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

n	e
1	$\left(1+\frac{1}{1}\right)^1 = 2$
10	$\left(1+\frac{1}{10}\right)^{10} = 2.5937$
100	$(1.01)^{100} = 2.7048$
1000	$(1.001)^{1000} = 2.7169$
10,000	$(1.0001)^{10000} = 2.7181$

$e = 2.71828182 8$

$\log_e x = \ln x$

ln

Exponential Form	Logarithmic Form
$e^{2.64} = 14$	$\ln 14 = 2.64$
$e^{3.09} = 22$	$\ln 22 = 3.09$
$e^{-1.1} = 1/3$	$\ln \frac{1}{3} = -1.1$
$e^{\frac{1}{5}} = 1.22$	$\ln 1.22 = 1/5$
$e^4 = 54.6$	$\ln 54.6 = 4$

Simplify:

$\ln e^4 = 4$

$\ln e^2 = 2$

$\ln \frac{1}{e^3} = -3$

$\ln e^{-3}$

Simplify:

$\ln 1 = 0$

$\ln \sqrt{e} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\ln e = 1$

Simplify:

$e^{\ln 17}$ 17

$e^{\ln 21}$ 21

$\ln e^{4x+3}$ $4x+3$

Solve

$\ln 3x = 2$

$e^2 = 3x$

$\frac{e^2}{3} = x$

$2.4630 \approx x$

Solve

$\ln (x-5) = 4$

$e^4 = x-5$

$e^4+5 = x$

$59.5982 \approx x$

Solve

$\ln 2x + \ln x = \ln 8$

$\ln 2x^2 = \ln 8$

$2x^2 = 8$

$x^2 = 4$

$x = \pm 2$

$x=2$

Solve

$e^{4x} = 24$

$\ln e^{4x} = \ln 24$

$4x = \ln 24$

$x = \frac{\ln 24}{4}$

$x \approx .7945$

If interest is compounded continuously, use the formula:

$A = Pe^{rt}$

A = amount
P = principal
r = rate
t = time

$A = Pe^{rt}$

If $1,000 is compounded continuously at 6% interest:

- How much money would there be in one year?
- How much money would there be in 8 years?

$A = 1000 \cdot e^{(.06 \cdot 1)}$

$= \$1061.84$

$A = 1000 \cdot e^{.06 \cdot 8}$

$\$1616.07$

How long would it take that same principal to reach at least $1350.

$1350 = 1000e^{.06t}$

$1.35 = e^{.06t}$

$\ln e^{.06t}$

$\ln 1.35 = .06t$

$\frac{\ln 1.35}{.06} = t$

5yrs

HW
p558
30-51 x3, 28, 54, 58, 59

More About. . .

Money

To determine the doubling time on an account paying an interest rate r that is compounded *annually*, investors use the "Rule of 72." Thus, the amount of time needed for the money in an account paying 6% interest compounded annually to double is $\frac{72}{6}$ or 12 years.

Source: www.datachimp.com

Evaluate each expression.

34. $e^{\ln 0.2}$ 35. $e^{\ln y}$ 36. $\ln e^{-4x}$ 37. $\ln e^{45}$

Solve each equation or inequality.

38. $3e^x + 1 = 5$ 39. $2e^x - 1 = 0$ 40. $e^x < 4.5$
41. $e^x > 1.6$ 42. $-3e^{4x} + 11 = 2$ 43. $8 + 3e^{3x} = 26$
44. $e^{5x} \geq 25$ 45. $e^{-2x} \leq 7$ 46. $\ln 2x = 4$
47. $\ln 3x = 5$ 48. $\ln (x + 1) = 1$ 49. $\ln (x - 7) = 2$
50. $\ln x + \ln 3x = 12$ 51. $\ln 4x + \ln x = 9$
52. $\ln (x^2 + 12) = \ln x + \ln 8$ 53. $\ln x + \ln (x + 4) = \ln 5$

MONEY **For Exercises 54–57, use the formula for continuously compounded interest found in Example 6.**

54. If you deposit $100 in an account paying 3.5% interest compounded continuously, how long will it take for your money to double?
55. Suppose you deposit A dollars in an account paying an interest rate r as a percent, compounded continuously. Write an equation giving the time t needed for your money to double, or the *doubling time*.
56. Explain why the equation you found in Exercise 55 might be referred to as the "Rule of 70."